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INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

NOVEMBER 17th.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

WOLSELEY CHARLES' RENOWNED COMPANY.

"THE SCAMPS,"

IN THEIR

MERRY VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT

FROM THE

NEW MUSIC, ORIGINAL SONGS, ROLLICKING FUN,
UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUES.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK

No. 10

WHISKY?

BECAUSE

"ONE OUGHT."

DISTILLED BY JAS. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

DUNDEE.

SOLE AGENTS IN SOUTH CHINA:

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

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Perfection in Day and Night Wear.

"Viyella" Shirts and
PyjamasSoft, light yet warm, very durable and chill
preventing. "Viyella" is exceptionally
refined in appearance, washes splendidly
and does not shrink.Stocked in plain white and a variety of
smart stripes.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 12.10—Pressure has de-
creased considerably over N. China, moderately
over Luzon, and slightly elsewhere; it is
highest over N. China and the S. of Japan, a
large anti-cyclone of irregular outline
covering the northern part of the area. The
depression is situated at about 300 miles to the
east of Manila, moving north-westward.

Strong monsoon will continue to prevail over
the north of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.70 inch. Total since 1st
January, 78.81 inches, against an average of
81.41 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

DUNNOOT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock (North winds,
fine.)

Formosa Channel (North winds,
strong.)

South Coast of China (The same as
Hongkong and Lanchow.) No. 1.

North Coast of China (The same as
Hongkong and Lanchow.) No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 16th.

	Previous Day	On Day	On Day
	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.21	30.32	30.13
Temperature	71	68	67
Humidity	43	47	41
Wind Direction	North	North	NNW
" Force	4	3	3
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 15th 71
Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th 56

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG

DAILY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE

1916.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

Office.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their
weekly share report, dated the 16th
November, 1916, state:—

Since the date of our last report, 10th
November, our local market has been
dull and inactive. The extreme
stringency of the Shanghai money mar-
ket, in conjunction with, what looks like,
a bear raid on Sugar shares, has rather
paralysed the speculative market for the
moment, but apart from a fall of 5
points in China Sugar shares, there is
no considerable depreciation in prices.
Investment Stocks are a little difficult
of sale, in consequence of the counter-
attractions of the local Government Loan
and Exchange Bonds. Shanghai market
with the T.T. rate round about 07 has
been impossible to deal with. Singapore
market for Rubber shares keeps firm and
a fair business has been done, with prices
showing little alteration.

The following are the latest wired
quotations for Rubber shares:—

Alor Gajahs	\$4.00
Glenchys	2.35
Kedah	4.20
Kempas	7.40
Malaka Pindas	2.40
Malakoffs	4.85
New Serendahs	4.25
Sandycrofts	5.30
Tapahs	22.50

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted

2/9 per lb. Sterling T.T. is quoted 2/34
and Bar Silver 34 1/10. Shanghai T.T. is
nominal at about 07. The Bank's buy-
ing rate for 3d/s bills on Shanghai is
nominal.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have
been the medium of a small business at
\$745 and close with buyers at \$740.

MARINE INSURANCES.—A very small
business has to be reported, a few Can-
tons at \$405 and \$400 and North China
at \$1.55 being about all that has trans-
pired. Unions are on offer at \$905.
Yangtze Insurance nominal at \$255 at ex. 73.
FIRE INSURANCES.—Scarcely any busi-
ness is passing. Hongkong Fires are
nominal at \$357 and China Fires at
\$161.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have been a dull
and sagging market and sales are re-
ported from \$125 down to \$123 and at the
lower rate the market closes steady. Ind-
China has been quiet and are quoted
\$137 nominal, after sales at \$138 and
\$137 1/2. The Preferred are wanted at
\$46. Steamboats have been done at \$22
and are now wanted at \$21 1/2. Star
Ferries are offering at \$38.

CHINA.—No business is reported. Shells
are on a nominal quotation of
100/.

LANGKATS are \$14 1/2, and Ural
Caspian \$14 1/2, both nominal.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars show a re-
lapse on the week, and it is reported that
sales were made as low as \$131. The
reduction in price does not appear to
have brought out many cash shares, and
although quotations are very unreliable,
there would appear to be buyers, at the
close, at about \$132 for cash. Forward
rates have been very irregular, and it
is almost impossible to say what they are.
Malabons have been steady, with sales at
\$38 1/2, at which they close.

MINING.—A rise in Kaifans to a buying
rate of 35/6 is the principal feature of
this market. Raubs and Tronohs are
unchanged at last week's prices.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—This
has been a quiet market. Hongkong and
Whampoa Docks have been done at \$132 1/2
and \$132 and there are now buyers at the
latter rate. Kowloon Wharves have come
to business at \$84 1/2 and \$84 and close
with buyers at \$84 1/2. Shanghai Docks are
nominally \$14 1/2.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Very
little business is passing in this market.
Lands are on offer at \$101, and there are
reliable sellers of Centrals at same rate.
Hampneys have been done at \$7, and
there are further buyers. West Points
are offering at \$85. Hotels and Tronohs
are at \$115, after sales reported at the price.
Kowloon Lands are \$35 nominal.

COTTON MILLS.—The position of Shang-
hai T.T. rate has made it impossible to
deal in this market, and prices are quite
nominal at the quoted prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A very small business
has been done. Cements have gradually
depreciated to \$10.60, at which they are
wanted. Dairy Farms are on offer at
\$27, as are China Lights at \$4 1/2. China
Borneos at \$23, and China Providents at
\$9.10 are both nominal. Ropes are in
demand at \$34, with few shares offer-
ing. Tramways have been done at \$7.10,
and close nominal at this rate. Electric
are quoted \$84 nominal. Peak Tram-
ways are wanted at \$10, and Steels at
\$30. Other items are nominal at the
quoted prices.

MEMO.—Next Settlement Day, 28th
November.

KAISERIN SACRIFICING HER
GOLD PLATE.

The German Empress is stripping the
Imperial households of gold plate,
diamonds, and ornaments in order to add
to the gold supply of the Empire. Her
action, according to dispatches from Mr.
von Wiegand to the *New York World*,
has been taken to promote a movement
started some time ago in German
cities.

The Empress is retaining for the pre-
sent articles that are irreplaceable be-
cause of their historic or artistic value,
and Mr. von Wiegand intimates that
collectors will doubtless be able, at a
price, to save from the crucible and de-
posit in their own cabinets many interest-
ing specimens of the Imperial gold plate.

Members of the Imperial Court and
Household are vying with the Empress
in sacrificing their ornaments to their
country's urgent need of gold.

Second-Lieut. Henry Potts, Bedford-
shire Regiment (who died on October 1st
at a base hospital of wounds received a
few days before), was the only son of
Mr. J. Potts, of the staff of the *Daily*
Telegraph, formerly a member of the
Hongkong Daily Press staff. Lieutenant
Potts, who was twenty-three years of
age, secured a London County Council
Intermediate Scholarship, which enabled
him to attend the City of London
School. While there he was awarded an
exhibition offered by the Salters Com-
pany, and a Natural Science Scholarship
at University College, Oxford. He was
at Hamburg when the war broke out,
having just finished a special course of
study at Tübingen University, South
Germany, but managed to escape across
the border into Denmark. On returning
Officers' Training Corps, and in Decem-
ber of 1914 was posted to the Bedford-
shire Regiment. In August of 1915 he
set out for the East with a draft of the
Essex Regiment, and was one of the
officers who survived the torpedoing of
the *Royal Edward* in the Aegean Sea.
Going forward to Gallipoli, he was in
the trenches there for five weeks, when
he was stricken down with dysentery,
and invalided home. On recovering he
performed home duty for a time, and
then joined the Bedfords at the front in
July last.

Second-Lieut. H. Potts died at Bou-
logne, and was buried there. He received
his wound in an attack on a German
trench at Thiepval, an attack which was
entirely successful. His superior officer
writes that the young officer behaved most
gallantly in action, and adds:—"Rest
assured that the lead he gave his men
was well repaid by the success achieved
by the battalion that day." (September
27th).

Other types of aircraft bomb his rail-
ways and supply depots. There are
chaser-planes—super-spies of the clouds
that drive away the hostile aerial scout.
There are battle-planes, too, regular
aerial Dreadnoughts, armoured and
armed with guns of surprising calibre
that throw shells and incendiary bombs.
The big Curtiss triplane has a load
capacity of 3,000lb., and a flying radius
of at least 700 miles. Underneath is a
boat-hull for water-landings, so the mon-
strous "bird" is an amphibian of
enormous power and climbing speed.

There are also new anti-Zeppelin
bombers that soar to 10,000 feet in less
than twenty minutes. So much for the
heavier-than-air types. As for more
"gas-bags" such as those to which
Ferdinand von Zeppelin devoted the
twilight of his days, these were from the
first ignored by all the Powers, with the
sole exception of Germany, who saw in
them new ways of dealing Britain a
mortal blow, and robbing her of her
island security.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN AFTER THE WAR?
Now what is to happen when all these
swarms of aircraft come home? Be sure
their power and possibilities will not be
overlooked or wasted in civil life. The
brothers Wright had commercial—even
trans-Atlantic flights in mind as they
perfected their crude machines, and made
experiments with curved planes in a
wind-tunnel. And in pre-war days
Zeppelin's backers formed the Aerial
Transportation Company for the carriage
of passengers, mails, and goods to all
parts of the German Empire and abroad.

But the first huge airship—Deutsch-
land—launched from the Fredericks-
haven shops on this service, came to grief
in a gale, and crashed down to destruc-
tion on the tree tops of the Teutoburg
Forest, between Hanover and West-
phalia. The "gas-bag," when all is said,
is a poor substitute for the heavier-than-
air plane, which, indeed, is the machine
of the future, alike in British and
French hands. Germany's squirming to
escape the stranglehold of our sea-power
led first to under-sea liners like the
Brennen and *Deutschland*, and then to
commercial air-freighters, which are soon
to sail over New York Harbour and
amaze our American friends. "Papa"
Zeppelin himself is said to have piloted
one of these over to the England coast
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of 125 miles an hour, and were tested
over Lake Constance at a height which
appeared to give complete immunity
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It may be safely predicted, however,
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NO MADMAN'S DREAM.
Battleplanes now carry pom-pom
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destructive radius. Night-flying, air
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of Lieut. Marchal, of the French Air
Service. This lad covered 1,800 kilo-
metres (512 miles) without a stop, circling
over Berlin itself en route to drop upon
the astonished foe a little homely upon
humanity—and what the fiercer could do to
a huge open town if he had the true
Boche mind!

It will be remembered that medical
stores, vegetable seeds, and food were
conveyed into beleaguered Townshend's
lines at Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris.
Fishing nets fell out of the clouds at
the feet of expectant British soldiers.
So did rifle cleaners, spare parts for
the wireless gear, as well as tobacco,
cigarettes, and other comforts.

Here, then, is no dream, no "mad
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undeveloped lands look to aircraft for
new and priceless benefits. Take the
matter of forest fires in Canada—a re-
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the present season five hundred persons
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THE SAFEST TRANSIT.
The smoke of war assuredly hides mar-
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For these aerial engines had no sooner
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they were plunged into military service,
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They batter and seal up the enemy's
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CORRESPONDENCE.

HORSES AND MULES ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 30th December, 1915, would you kindly permit me to draw the particular attention of your readers to the following extract from *The Times* of the 6th inst.:

"Plans are announced by the United States Army for the formation of a horseless regiment of heavy artillery—the first of its kind in the world. The arms and store-wagons will be hauled from point to point by 'caterpillar-tractors.' Instead of riding on horses, the artillerymen will ride on motor-cycles, each machine carrying 3 men."

I would ask the Press of all Nations to be so good as to give the widest publicity to this letter.—I am, Sir, Your faithful servant,

JOSEPH ROBERT MORRISON.

"Kingsleigh."

St. Alban's,

18th Oct., 1916.

THE BOY SCOUTS' MOVEMENT IN HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—A letter has been received from Mrs. Eva A. S. Rayner (Scoutmaster, 56th South-West London Troops, Barnes, and Cubmaster "Edith Cavell" Wolf Cubs, Kensington), in which she says that when she left Hongkong little more than a year ago H.E. the Governor was Chief Scout, Lady May was President, and over \$3,500 had been collected for building a hall; and great interest was taken in the Boy Scouts.

She is very sorry to learn that the Association can no longer continue to carry out the principal objects for which it was formed, viz., "the making of the Boys of our Colonies into honest men and worthy citizens."

The money collected for the Hall has been invested in War Loan. Mrs. Rayner considers this sound, but is greatly disappointed that it should have been necessary to do that at all.

When the war is over, the real battle for our Empire will rage in the field of Commerce. This is what we are preparing our Scouts for now. "Love of country, the honour of our word, cleanliness and uprightness will hold the victory which is being bought at so dear a price to-day."

The boys of to-day are the business men of the future, and it is for the welfare of the Colony that Mrs. Rayner makes the following appeal to the public of Hongkong:

"Please help the Two Troops left to carry on. I am not asking for charity; the Scouts are not a Charitable Institution. We are only too willing to work to save our money, but out in the East, where Chinese labour is easily obtained, it seems more difficult for the Scout to do his bit to help his Troop."

Mrs. Rayner's letter has the full approval of Headquarters.

Scoutmaster Carvalho, of the Kowloon Troop, and the undersigned will be most pleased to give all information regarding the requirements of the Troops.—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

J. M. BRAGA.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1916.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:

1.40 p.m., November 16th.

The typhoon is crossing between Luzon and the western Visayas in the form of a shallow depression. It may increase in intensity in the China Sea.

LORD MAYOR AND FREEMASONRY.

On the invitation of the Lord Mayor (Colonel and Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield), members of the Guildhall Lodge, of which he is Worshipful Master, held their regular meeting in the drawing-room of the Mansion House last month. Sir Charles presided, and the members passed a vote of congratulation upon his success as Master of the lodge, and resolved to present him with a silver cup and Past-Master's Jewel as a mark of their appreciation. A sum of 100s was voted to the Masonic Nursing Home and Freemasons' War Hospital.

THE WEST RIVER COLLISION CASE.

THE QUESTION OF FAIRWAY.

In the Supreme Court (in Admiralty Jurisdiction) the Chief Justice continued the hearing of Counsel on the question of fairway in a claim for \$100,000 damages by the Shui On Steamship Company against the Standard Oil Company. The action arose out of a collision which occurred between the plaintiff's steamer *Ruth* in the West River in January, 1915. Accompanying his lordship, on the Bench was Commander C.W. Beckwith, R.N., sitting as Naval Assessor.

The Counsel engaged are Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Russ, of Mr. J. H. Gardiner's office) for plaintiffs; and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. E. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) for the defendants.

At the opening of the proceedings yesterday, the Chief Justice remarked, with reference to the point as to whether the *Ruth* was aground or not, that it was admitted that she was aground.

Mr. Alabaster—It is admitted that she was at anchor and aground. It has never been contested that she was aground.

Mr. Potter—What we have said is that she was at anchor and aground. We couple the two together.

The Chief Justice—Then I have to consider whether Article 11 applies?

Mr. Potter—Yes.

Mr. Alabaster—The defendants having admitted that she was at anchor and pleaded that it has not been necessary for us at the trial to produce any evidence at all that she was at anchor. That is in fact, whatever it may be in law. My friend may argue what the meaning of that is in law, but it is admitted that the *Ruth* was at anchor.

The Chief Justice—Defendants say in their pleadings that she was at anchor and aground, and that these words are not within the meaning of Article 11, and have cited authorities in support. They also say, in their pleadings, that she had the necessary lights and was at anchor and aground, which to me seems to be covered by the first paragraph of Article 11.

Mr. Alabaster—My friend, having pleaded that she was at anchor, cannot now say she was not at anchor. Before he called his evidence he never hinted at such a thing. We accepted his admission of fact and he has called witnesses to confirm it. There was no cross-examination of his witnesses on that point because he had admitted it. He cannot contradict his own witnesses.

Mr. Potter—Nothing was raised on this point—which I think is a piece of special pleading—till yesterday. There was no suggestion of it in their opening.

Mr. Alabaster—They have admitted it, and by having admitted it we say they come under both parts of Article 11. They supported it by evidence; now they come forward and make their witnesses eat their own words.

Mr. Potter—We had to inform the Court that our anchor was out. We might have pleaded that at a certain point we threw out an anchor, but whether it was aground or not is a different point.

Mr. Alabaster—They have admitted that she was at anchor, whatever that means.

The Chief Justice—They say the *Ruth* showed the regulation lights and was anchored and aground. There is no doubt they allege she was at anchor.

Mr. Potter—If she was hard and fast aground she could not be at anchor.

Mr. Alabaster—You admit she was at anchor and aground. We accept that and leave it there. My friend may add what frills and embroideries he likes, but he cannot get rid of the fact that he admits she was at anchor and aground.

Mr. Potter—I may inform your lordship at this stage that I have over twenty references in the evidence which go to prove that the *Ruth* was in fact, hard and fast in the ground and in no way held in her position by her anchor. I can concede that she was at anchor, but that is not in accordance with proved facts. When we pleaded that she was at anchor and aground, it was not our intention to aver that she was at anchor in the ordinary sense and in the sense used in the beginning of Article 11. But let us assume that we did, does that prevent me

showing that she was not at anchor within the meaning of the regulations?

The Chief Justice—No.

Mr. Potter—I can prove that she was not at anchor, but hard and fast on the ground, and I will show you that in the matter of light we were not, from a legal standpoint, within the meaning of the Article.

The Chief Justice—We have all along gone on the basis that she was aground.

Mr. Potter—And therefore not at anchor.

The Chief Justice—That she was not aground, and therefore, not at anchor in the meaning of Article 11.

Mr. Potter—Exactly. She was not at anchor within the meaning of Article 11. We do not regard her as being held in her position by her anchor, but because she was hard and fast in the mud. The anchor was only there as an extra precaution. I think any man in these circumstances would heave out an anchor at the end of a rope, although the anchor might not have the slightest effect.

The Chief Justice—The Naval Assessor assures me that it is customary, in good seamanship, when a ship is aground, to throw out an anchor to meet the contingency of the vessel being swung round into deeper water. He does not think a ship can be said to be at anchor as long as she is aground.

Mr. Potter—Exactly. It follows, therefore, that we can only be held to come under the latter part of Article 11.

The Chief Justice—That is all you have to meet.

Mr. Potter then proceeded with his analysis of the evidence and the bearing Article 20 had on his case. He contended that that Article was simply a warning and did not impose any obligation. It was merely a warning to seamen that in spite of the regulations, in spite of observing them strictly, or in spite of the fact that they were outside them, they would not necessarily go scot free but were liable to the ordinary law in respect of negligence. There were two essentials, however, one that the act was wrongful according to the law of the country in which it occurred, and the other that it was wrongful according to British law.

This was not a mere question of jurisdiction. "Your Lordship," he said, "has complete jurisdiction to try an act committed in any part of the known world, but the plaintiff has to prove, first, that the act was wrongful in the eyes of the law of the country in which it was committed, and second, that it was equally wrongful under British law. These regulations are binding upon us, but once we get ourselves outside the regulations then the only form of action that can be brought against us would be one of negligence—of having left our lighter unlighted in Chinese waters and this ship ran into it and got sunk. Your Lordship will search the books in vain for any case of collision that occurred in foreign waters that was decided by English common law."

The Chief Justice, after the tiffin adjournment, said he had been talking over several points with the Assessor and, *apropos*, the authorities cited by Mr. Potter in regard to the Thames—the position of the fairway and so forth. Some of the cases were not analogous to the present case. From the evidence before the Court it was clear that the fairway had been defined as 1,200 feet, and that must constitute a limit to the fairway. The limited space was all navigable water and owing to tide and strong winds in that locality and limited navigable water navigation was difficult. Taking all the water between the southern and northern banks, there was 1,200 feet of navigable water and navigation was difficult and limited.

Mr. Potter agreed with the Assessor and went on to deal with the evidence, commenting strongly on the fact that Driscoll, of a torpedo boat destroyer, who conveyed the *Shui On* for four months, said he had never seen the *Shui On* on that course before. He had seen many boats going over those waters but never before on the course the *Shui On* went. Her course was not that adopted by West River steamers.

His Lordship observed that Driscoll also said the ship was a long way out of the fairway.

Counsel pointed out that Driscoll said the boat was 500 yards out of the fairway. Other witnesses said that the wreck was right out of the fairway.

The Assessor said the approximate distance between the two banks was 1,400 feet. The hearing was adjourned till to-day, when it is expected that it will be concluded.

HONGKONG WEDDING.

MURIEL—TAYLOR.

The marriage was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday, of Mr. H. E. Muriel, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Miss Katherine Stewart Taylor, daughter of Mr. E. E. Taylor and the late Mrs. Taylor, of Prestwick, Ayrshire.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. N. J. Stabb, was attired in a dress composed of white crepe nixon over Liberty satin, trimmed with pearl trimmings and orange blossom. She also wore a veil of white net, caught up with orange blossoms, and a pearl pendant, and carried a bouquet of white roses and chrysanthemums, the gift of the best man, Mr. A. C. Leith. The bride was attended by Miss M. M. Stabb as bridesmaid, and Master William Hancock as page. The bridesmaid was attired in a dress of white muslin, and wore a large straw hat trimmed with violets. She also carried a basket of violets. The page was dressed in a white man of war suit. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, and as the newly married pair walked down the aisle Mr. Denman Fuller, the organist, played Mendelssohn's Wedding March. After the ceremony, a reception was held at St. John's Place, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Stabb. The honeymoon is being spent at Taipo, for which place Mr. and Mrs. Muriel left last evening, the bride being conveyed to the bank launch in a chair which was carried by six stalwart Britons. The bride's going away dress was composed of blue crepe nixon over white chiffon and silk, with trimmings of dull gold ribbon. She also wore a black velvet picture hat. The presents were handsome and numerous. Among those present at the reception was H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn).

SPORT.

CRICKET.

VOLUNTEERS & RESERVES.

The above match will be played on the H.K.C.C. ground on Saturday, commencing at 2 p.m. Tiffin will be served in the pavilion at 1 p.m. punctually. By kind permission of Major Morgan and Officers the band of the 18th Light Infantry will play from 3.30-5.30. The following will be the teams:—

VOLUNTEERS.—R. M. Austin, J. V. Braga, K. Brayshaw, B. D. Evans, R. O. Hutchison, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, G. E. Marley, E. J. R. Mitchell, J. Stalker and F. Syme Thomson.

RESERVES.—R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, R. E. O. Bird, H. Hancock, Hon. Mr. C. Severn, H. H. Taylor, C. W. Beswick, A. O. Brown, J. H. Mead, S. E. Green and R. P. Thursfield.

Umpires:—Major T. A. Robertson and C. A. Hooper.

C.S.C.C. & H.M.S. "TAMAR."

The following will represent the Civil Service at home, at 2 p.m., on Saturday:—E. W. Hamilton (Capt.), R. A. B. Ponsonby-Fane, J. D. Wright, C. F. Mason, C. Sara, E. W. Dawson, R. C. W. Mitchell, C. J. Tazchi, F. J. Ling, J. W. Franks, and P. T. Lambie. Reserves: R. Bearne and S. Alderman. Umpire: W. H. Woolley. Scorer: W. Fincher.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F. C.

The following will play in a practice match on the Club Ground on Saturday, kick-off, 4.15 p.m.:—

Whites.—Handyside, Ralston, Black, M. L. Raiton, Stewart, Rodger, N. Raiton, Envelsden, Smith, Rasmussen, Purves.

Colours.—Nissim, Hoogenwerf, Dickie, Maxwell, Brenner, Barton, Robinson, Walker, Chassels, Bond, Goldenberg.

ISLAMICS & SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC.

The following have been selected to represent the Islamics in a League match against the South China Athletic on Saturday next on the Naval Ground at 2.45 p.m.:—U. M. Omar, A. Jackson, M. H. Abbas, W. Bandran, H. Johnson, W. Ogley, R. M. Omar, Muhammad Din, A. Hamid (Captain), "Iron" Bux, J. M. Dyer. Reserve, N. Rumjahn.

HOCKEY.

U.S. LEAGUE.

H.K.V.C. "A" & ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following will play for the Volunteer "A" team in Whites to-day, at 4.30 p.m. sharp, at Happy Valley:—E. W. Hamilton, C. Bulmer Johnson, F. W. S. Evans, E. J. R. Mitchell, K. Brayshaw (Capt.), G. Mickin, R. A. Brand, T. G. Weall, A. D. Ball, F. R. Smyth, and W. A. Cornell.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

IRONMONGERY DEPART.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

THE

"WEAR-EVER"

ALUMINIUM COOKING UTENSILS

INCLUDING

SAUCEPANS. STEWPANS. PORRINGERS. FRY PANS. KETTLES. TEA AND COFFEE POTS. ROAST PANS. MUFFIN PANS. CAKE MOULDS. MUGS. PLATES. CUPS AND SAUCERS. COCKTAIL SHAKERS. WAFFLE MOULDS. CHAFING DISHES.

WE ALSO HAVE A STOCK OF

HEAVY

SAUCEPANS. STEWPANS. STOCK POTS.

FOR

HOTEL AND CLUB USE.

THE "WEAR-EVER" METAL IS

DENSE, HARD, SMOOTH AND CANNOT CHIP.

REPLACE UTENSILS THAT WEAR OUT

WITH UTENSILS THAT "WEAR-EVER."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[131]

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincore Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[1204-2]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

LADIES' FOOTWEAR

EXCLUSIVE MODELS.

A GRAND DISPLAY

OF

SMART AFTERNOON

AND

EVENING SHOES.

[1077]

INTIMATIONS

A. BUNE.
IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before **THURSDAY, the 30th November, 1916.**
Dated the 14th November, 1916.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidators. [1378]

NOTICE.

ENGLISHMAN with Some Capital and an existing connection wishes to meet with one similarly placed, or would join existing firm on partnership arrangement. Reply (principals only).
Box No. 39.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1380]

ITALIAN CONVENT.
BAZAAR.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), Nov. 18th.
and Two Following Days,
Commencing each day at 10 A.M.
LADIES' DRESSES, CHILDREN'S FROCKS,
TABLE COVERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BOYS' TUNIC AND SAILOR SUITS,
AND JERSEYS.
CHILDREN'S BAZAAR!
Dolls, Balls, and other Toys in great variety
and at all prices. Sweets, Chocolates and
Confectionery.
REFRESHMENT STALL, on Opening Day only.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On **THURSDAY,**
the 23rd day of November, 1916, at 3 P.M.,
at their Sales Rooms, Lee House Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.

The following **VALUABLE LEASEHOLD**
PROPERTY situate at MONG KOK TAI in
the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of
Hongkong, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of ground situate,
lying and being at Mongkok Tai in the
Dependency of Kowloon in the Colony of Hong-
kong and registered in the Land Office as
KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 936, abut-
ting on the North side thereof on **KOWLOON**
INLAND LOT No. 937 and measuring thereon
30 feet or thereabouts, and on the South side
thereof on **KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 935**
and measuring thereon 30 feet or there-
abouts, and on the East side thereof on a public
road unnamed and measuring thereon 34 feet or
thereabouts, and on the West side thereof on a
public lane, containing a total area of 1,020
square feet or thereabouts.

The messengers and premises thereon known as
Nos. 2 and 3 of the unnamed public road
aforesaid (situated between Nos. 488 to 530
Shanghai Street, Mongkok Tai aforesaid) and
with all rights, easements and appurtenances
thereto belonging.

The Property is held for the unexpired
residue of a term of 75 years commencing from
the 30th day of March, 1899, created therein by
a Crown Lease dated the 31st day of October,
1913, and made between His Majesty King
George V. of the one part and one **LY LOK**
SHAN of the other part, subject to the payment
of the annual Crown Rent of \$3.50 and the
performance and observance of the covenants and
conditions contained in the said Crown Lease.

For further particulars and conditions of sale
apply to—

GEO. K. HALL BRUTON,
York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong,
Solicitor for the Mortgagees,
or to

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers. [1385]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCILS,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE COUNCILS are prepared to receive
applications from British Subjects for
the post of **MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.**

Candidates will be required to pass a medical
examination as to their fitness for the position.
Applications, with copies of testimonials and par-
ticulars of previous employment, to the Under-
signed on or before 31st December, 1916.

By Order,
J. R. LYNESSE,
Secretary.

Councils' Offices,
Tientsin, 6th November, 1916. [1384]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br., alstainer, for Harbour or
Shop. Apply in own writing with copy
refs., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon. [1348]

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the
Marine Engineers' Guild in Hongkong.
An Engineer Preferred. Reply to
17, NANKING ROAD, Shanghai. [1343]

WANTED.

A STENOGRAPHER with good knowledge
of English for Saigon.
Apply— Box 16,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1381]

WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITER in
good condition.
Reply stating particulars to—
"TYPIST,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1383]

WANTED.

GENTLEMAN, British, desires Board and
Residence in private Boarding House or
Moss.
Apply— "V. W.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1383]

INTIMATIONS

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL
SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916
for Rbls. 3,000,000,000.

THE Subscription to the above **LOAN** will
be opened on 14th November to 26th
December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95 per cent.
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and
other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th
October, 1926, without option for the Russian
Government to convert it at an earlier date.
Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 14th
April and 14th October.

As interest on the above Loan runs from
14th October, the interest accrued on date of
subscription must be taken into consideration
and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is
ready to accept applications for the above-named
Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for
Russian Exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles.
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free
of telegraphic charges and commission.

40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds
may be paid on application, the balance to be
paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility
to subscribers in the shape of advances against
the scrips.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
[1359]

NOTICE.

WE hereby announce that the **CANTON-
SAMSUI RAILWAY**, after the
Board of Communications having bought four-
sevenths of its interests from the Provinces of
Hunan and Hupoh, still has three-sevenths of its
Shares belonging to the **KWONG TUNG
YUEH-HAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.**

It was agreed with the Board that the
Government, as a shareholder, should appoint a
Director while the undersigned should designate
a Manager to co-operate with the Director to
administrate the affairs of said Railway.

Therefore, all cheques for payments receipts,
agreements of purchase and other documents of
the Director shall be countersigned by the
Manager representing the interest of the
undersigned, otherwise they are Null and Void.
The present Manager is **MR. LAUKAMKONG.**

By Order of Committee,
**KWONG TUNG YUEH-HAN
RAILWAY CO., LTD.,**
Canton.

Canton, 9th November, 1916. [1368]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1636
for 50 Shares numbered from 5320 to
5369 inclusive, standing in the Colonial
(Hongkong) Register in the name of **Mr. Woo
Yuk Cho**, having been **LOST**, NOTICE IS
HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said
Certificate be produced at the Office of the
Company, No. 1, Russell Street, Hongkong,
within 30 days from the date hereof, a
duplicate Certificate for the said shares will
be issued and the old Certificate will there-
after be held by the Company as null and
void.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1307]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in person at the **CENTRAL POLICE STATION**
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M.
to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Pass-
ports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under the
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not
exceeding \$50. [77]

REMEMBER

"KISMET"

MID-DECEMBER.

A.D.C. Production

on behalf of the

"STAR AND GARTER FUND"

for Soldiers and Sailors totally

disabled in the War.

JUST RECEIVED.

FRESH Supply of FLOWER AND
VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
[1312]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.
Apply—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
[1324]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[1325]

TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS—Four

large rooms (communicating) facing Blake
Pier and the General Post Office. Nos. 9, 10,
11 and 12 on the Third Floor of Hotel
Mansions.
For particulars apply—
**MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL.**
[1322]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. B. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
[1319]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

With Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road Central.
[1315]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra

Buildings. Cheap rental.
Apply—
"A,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1117]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.

**FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE
PEAK.**
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[1063]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and

Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square.
Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"E,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1340]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

**OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-
ings.**
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[1318]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road

Central, at present in the occupation of
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[1323]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings,
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road,
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.

NO. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
HOUSES on Shamien Canton.

Apply to—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
[132]

TO LET.

NO. 1, MINDEN VILLAS, 5 Rooms with

Tennis Court, in Mody Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17th NOVEMBER, 1916.

THE CROWN COLONIES AND
THE WAR.

FROM the very meagre report which
reaches us by cable of Mr. BONAR LAW's
reply, in the House of Commons, to Mr.
Widdowson's question regarding the con-
tributions of the Crown Colonies to the
armed forces of the Crown it is impossible
to draw any definite conclusion. The
words attributed to the right hon. gentle-
man are that "the influence of the
Colonial Office was directed towards
securing the largest possible man-power
from the Crown Colonies." This may
mean anything or nothing. It may indi-
cate the abandonment of the view, which
has prevailed for some time past, that
any further depletion of the British
population of these territories is to be
depreciated and foreshadow a further
effort to secure men from this source for
military service at the front, either by
voluntary enlistment or by the applica-
tion of some form of conscription such
as that which is in operation in Great
Britain. On the other hand, Mr.
BONAR LAW's statement may be regarded
merely as an assurance that the poten-
tialities of the Crown Colonies as a field
for recruiting have not been overlooked.

Reasons can be advanced in favour of
either interpretation. In support of the
former view it may be pointed out that,
as a result of the experience gained in
the recent successful offensive in the
Somme district, it is realised that we are
confronted with a Herculean task, which
will demand the employment of the
Empire's resources to an extent not
hitherto appreciated. The old cry of
"Business as usual" is no longer heard.
Important though it admittedly is to
maintain our trade at the highest possible
figure in order to retain our markets at
home as far as may be the enormous
cost of the war, it is realised that the
question of man-power must take pre-
cedence over all other considerations.

"There is no man in this country who
gives adherence to the policy (of refus-
ing to make peace "until the military
domination of Prussian is wholly and
finally destroyed") laid down by the
Prime Minister and the Secretary of
State for War "who does not know," said
Sir EDWARD CARSON in the House of
Commons last month, "that we must be
prepared to make far more sacrifices than
we have made hitherto, and to put the
country and the country's trade to far
greater inconvenience than either we or
anybody else have suffered in the past."

Recent reports from Home have told us
of the new "combing out" process that
is now taking place in order to obtain
the numbers required. At one of the
tribunals the military representative
announced that he had been instructed to
oppose all applications for the exemption
of men under thirty years of age. In
principle, of course, there can be no
objection to equality of sacrifice through-
out the Empire. As far as Hongkong is
concerned—and we do not doubt that it
is the same in every British community—
none of those who are eligible for mili-
tary service in the field would resent
being called upon to go to the front if
the need for them to do so should arise,
and there are many who would have gone
long ago if they had been free to follow
their own inclinations. It is not, how-
ever, so easy to replace them here as in
Great Britain. As H.E. the Governor
stated in a letter which he addressed to
this paper when the subject of a further
draft of men from Hongkong was under
discussion last December, "many a young
man has been refused permission to re-
sign in order to enlist in the armies which
are being raised in England." His
Excellency explained that the consider-
able policy of himself and the General
Officer Commanding was to keep the
Volunteer Force up to the fullest strength
possible, for reasons which they had
fully discussed and upon which they were
in entire agreement. "Among other
points," he added, "we have not lost
sight of the fact that a man who can work
with his head to maintain, and, if
possible, expand the trade of the Empire
and thus husband or increase the re-
sources of the Empire, while at the same
time he uses his hands in the defence of
the Colony, or for the maintenance of
law and order, is too valuable an asset of
which lightly to deprive the Colony."

Though the argument with regard to the
maintenance of trade may have lost some
of its force since those words were written,
and may lose even more in the future if
increasing difficulty is experienced in
obtaining manufactures from England,
owing to the demands made on the popu-
lation, in other directions, the necessity
of maintaining an adequate defence force
remains undiminished. If the Military
Authorities should be eventually of the
opinion that more men could be spared
it is probable that, as the Chairman of
the Chamber of Commerce suggested on
the occasion referred to, the view will
obtain that "such men should be first
forthcoming from the Regulars, Terri-
torial Forces, and, lastly, from the
Volunteer Forces."

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-day at 10 a.m.

The Dockyard Recreation Club hold
their opening dance of the season in
the Royal Artillery theatre to-morrow
(Saturday) commencing at 7.45 p.m.

Among the passengers who returned to
the Colony to-day by the P. and O. Com-
pany's mail s.s. *Nyanza* were Mr. F.
Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stafford, Mr.
and Mrs. H. Humphreys and Miss
Humphreys.

Among those who returned to the
Colony yesterday by the *Nyanza* from the
North were Mr. F. Maitland, Mr. and
Mrs. and Miss Humphreys, and Mr. W.
Sinclair. The *Kashima Maru* brought
from the South Mr. and Mrs. Raworth,
Mr. D. K. Blair, and Mrs. W. H. Lake.

The Dockyard Police Mess held a Whist
Drive on Wednesday evening. There was
a large attendance, twenty-one tables
being occupied. Mr. A. B. Allan carried
out the duties of M.C. and the prizes
were presented to the successful players
by Mr. Matthews. Ladies:—1st, Mrs.
Deane; 2nd, Mrs. Harrison; 3rd, Mrs.
Brook. Gentlemen:—1st, Q.M.S. Talbot;
2nd, Mr. Cuthill, 3rd, Vincent; 4th, Mr.
Coles.

A highly successful social evening was
held at the Men's Club on the 16th inst.,
when the hall was packed with an
attendance which numbered 220 and in-
cluded four officers. A very enjoyable
programme was submitted, the whole of
the arrangements being made by the men
themselves. The Billiards tournament, of
which the first round is now being played
off, has attracted an entry of 64. It
is gratifying to find that the club is so
widely appreciated by those for whose
use it was started.

We are informed by the Acting Com-
missioner in China, Mr. A. Ramsay,
that the fusion of the British Engineers'
Association and the Manchester Scheme
for the Organisation of British Engi-
neering Industry has now taken place.
The necessary alterations to the Me-
morandum and Articles of the Associa-
tion are in hand to enable the extended
programme to be carried into effect. It
is estimated that the fusion will bring,
at least, 200 new members into the
British Engineers' Association.

The latest variant of the "confidence"
trick was recounted to the police yester-
day by a Chinese widow. She said that,
when on her way to purchase a lotion for
her eyes, a man asked where she was
going. She told him and he replied that
he could soon cure her, if she would hand
him the gold earrings and a hair-press
she was wearing, to make a little gold
dust necessary for the cure. She com-
plied with his suggestion and then
retired up a staircase in the vicinity,
which, he represented, was an indispen-
sable condition to complete success.
After waiting for some time she returned
but was unable to see either the "eye-
doctor" or the potential "gold dust."

The monotony of the proceedings in
Mr. Wood's Court at the Magistracy was
sharply and suddenly shattered yesterday
by the advent of a monkey, which rushed
into the Courtroom trailing behind it a
chain attached to a collar it wore. It
climbed all efforts to catch it, and
ultimately swarmed up the wall to the
sill of a window well out of reach. There
it remained for a time, viewing with
evident interest the proceedings in a case
being heard by Mr. Wood, meanwhile
keeping up a running chatter, which was
occasionally embarrassing to both bench
and bar. Some of the animal's antics
were very amusing, and ultimately Mr.
Wood had to join in the "audible
smiles" that prevailed and laughingly
ordered an adjournment to Mr. Haz-
land's Courtroom, which at the time was
unoccupied. The intruder was ultimate-
ly taken in charge by its owner, a police
official, to whom it joyfully gave itself
up.

Carelessness on the part of a Chinese
was responsible for his appearance before
Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday
on a charge of taking 366 lbs. of tobacco
to his business premises "instead of, in
the first instance, to the licensed godown.
He was convicted on evidence, but Mr.
Grist, solicitor, who appeared on his be-
half, pointed out that it was a pure act
of carelessness, as evasion would not have
benefited him. He was merely the agent
of the owner of the tobacco, which was in
course of transit from Macao to Yunnan.
He did send the tobacco to the licensed
warehouse by two coolies, but the godown
was closed for the day and it was not
accepted. Where he was careless was in
not going to the Imports and Exports
office first thing the following day, but
he done this probably there would have
been no more said about the matter. The
Magistrate imposed a fine of \$25, but
declined to grant an application by the
Prosecutor, Mr. Hutcheson, Superintendent
of Imports and Exports, to confiscate
the tobacco.

The band of talented entertainers,
"The Scamps," opened a short return
visit to Hongkong last night in the
Theatre Royal. There was only a fair
audience, but rising superior to that
depressing circumstance the company
were "merry and bright" and provided
a programme of music, mimicry and
mirth that was highly enjoyable and
elicited the heartiest appreciation of
their auditors. Recalls were frequent,
the singing of Miss Dora Dolan, Miss
Isabel Guidici, Mr. Bernard Ansell, Mr.
Clayton Roberts, the clever dancing of
Miss Alice May and Mr. Clayton
Robbins, the humorous interludes of Mr.
Reeves Hansford, and the pianoforte per-
formances of Mr. Wolsey Charles, were
all favoured with this mark of special
approval: items and sketches, all cleverly
conceived and capably presented. The
"Scamps" are undoubtedly a combina-
tion of highly talented artistes and
present an entertainment of a really
enjoyable and refined character. There
is a change of programme nightly.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON SOMME FRONT

SERBIAN OFFENSIVE DEVELOPS.

BRITISH OPERATIONS ON THE ANCRE:

GERMAN UNEASINESS AND FALSE REPORTS.

PARLIAMENT AND HONGKONG ENEMY TRADE MARKS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH OFFENSIVE ON THE ANCRE.

A GERMAN SYMPTOM OF UNEASINESS.

AMSTERDAM, November 16th.

The importance attached by the Germans to the British offensive on the Ancre is evidenced by the fact that they issued an evening *communiqué* yesterday for the first time. The *communiqué* claims that British attacks on both sides of the river were shattered in the afternoon.

FURIOUS ALL DAY'S BATTLE.

GREAT GERMAN EFFORTS BAFFLED.

PARIS, November 16th.

A *communiqué* says that a furious battle has continued all day on the Somme front. The enemy made a powerful effort with great effectives north and south of the Somme simultaneously, but were baffled by the French resistance. They only gained limited advantages at the cost of heavy losses. The attack north of the Somme was made after intense bombardment. On the front—Les Bœufs to south of Bouch-Avines the enemy gained a lodgment on the west and north edges of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Everywhere else the attacks collapsed under curtain fire. South of the Somme the Germans renewed attacks in the afternoon on the front Ablaincourt to Chaumes Wood. Desperate fighting ended in the defeat of the Germans, who lost sanguinarily and returned to their trenches, except in the eastern part of the village of Pressoire where they progressed. There is intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE BRITISH PUSH.

A GERMAN VIEW.

AMSTERDAM, November 15th.

A German *communiqué* says that yesterday was a great battle-day on the Ancre, equalling that of the 13th inst. It states that the English attacked in heavy masses and captured Beaumont Hamel, but failed elsewhere.

The *communiqué* shows that Brandon burgers and a Guard Division are among the troops now opposing the British on the Ancre.

LARGE HAUL OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 16th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—We have further advanced on the front to the north of the Ancre. The prisoners now total 5,678.

The troops have shown conspicuous skill, dash and fortitude. The success has not been won without a hard struggle, owing to the enemy's strong resistance and the condition of the ground. Our losses, considering our gains, have not been high. One division advanced a mile, taking a thousand prisoners, at an expense of 450 casualties.

We established positions won on Tuesday to the east of Butte de Warlancourt. Artillery dispersed the enemy massing at one point for a counter-attack.

Aeroplanes successfully attacked an aerodrome, railway stations and rolling-stock.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACK.

PARIS, November 15th.

A *communiqué* says:—We progressed to the northern spur of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, after a most intense bombardment.

The Germans strongly counter-attacked the positions captured by us on November 7th, from the sugar refinery at Ablaincourt to Chaumes Wood, but, despite the obstinacy of the assault and the large use of liquid fire and tear shells, the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses, though some hostile fractions managed to reach a group of houses east of Pressoire. The bombardment, which we are effectively checking, continues throughout this region.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERBIAN OFFENSIVE DEVELOPS.

FRESH SUCCESSES.

SALONIKA, November 16th.

A French official report states that after a brief lull fierce fighting has been resumed in the Cerna region.

The Serbian offensive developed on the 13th and 14th November, resulting in fresh successes. The Germano-Bulgars retired in the vicinity of Hill 1212, north-east of Iven, closely pressed by the Serbians, who captured the village of Cingel.

The victorious march of the Franco-Serbian continues in the direction of Tepavei.

The fighting west of Cerna has spread to the Kehali region. Three thousand two hundred prisoners were taken in the Cerna loop between the 10th and 14th November. The include 600 Germans.

FRANCO-SERBIANS CAPTURE POSITIONS.

ROUT OF DEFENDERS.

SALONIKA, November 16th.

The Franco-Serbian, after fierce fighting, have captured all enemy positions south of Tepavei, with 500 prisoners. The German defenders fled after losing heavily.

The Serbians have occupied the villages of Tepavei and Guitles.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

ALLIES FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VENIZELIST GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 15th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Allies had provisionally advanced to the Venizelist Government a sum of £400,000.

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, November 15th.

A British message from Salonika says:—We shelled and dispersed an enemy concentration at Krastali yesterday.

RUMANIANS FORCED BACK.

LONDON, November 15th.

A Russian *communiqué* says:—We drove out the enemy from trenches he had occupied east of the village of Lipitza Dolonica, on the Narajauka River.

The Rumanians repulsed the enemy north and south of the Oituz Valley, but the enemy, who was considerably reinforced by Germans, pressed back the Rumanians at various places in the Tirlului, Alt and Jiul Valleys.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIAN MESSAGE. SOME SUCCESSES.

A Rumanian *communiqué* says:—We are pursuing the enemy beyond the frontier in the Slanic and Oituz Valleys, and have taken eighty prisoners.

Enemy attacks at Dragoslavele were repulsed.

The enemy, reinforced, forced us back slightly in the Alt and Jiul Valleys.

We progressed along the whole front in the Dobrudja, and occupied the village of Bonic, on the Danube.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF DUTCH COAST.

FIRE SHOTS AT DUTCH TRAWLERS.

YMUDEN, November 16th.

A German submarine, within sight of the Dutch coast and a flotilla of Dutch torpedo-boats, fired several shots at Dutch trawlers flying the Dutch flag. All the shots fell short.

EARLIER CABLES.

SINKINGS.

LONDON, November 15th.

Among the latest sinkings reported are the steamers *Sarah Runcif* (British), *Astrid* (Swedish), and *Ragnar* and *Refa* (Danish).

The crew of twenty-one on the *Ragnar* was placed by a German submarine aboard a Dutch steamer and landed at Vigo.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY FIGHTING.

FIVE ENEMY ATTACKS.

ROME, November 15th.

An official message states:—We drove back five determined enemy attacks on the salient of San Marco, to the east of Gorizia, with heavy loss. The Austrians heavily bombarded, whereupon we evacuated some exposed trenches.

We advanced at several points in the Carso region.

Our aircraft successfully bombed floating hangars at Prosecco, and a pier at Trieste.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PADUA AIR RAID.

ROME, November 16th.

There were ninety fatalities as the result of the air raid on Padua.

NEW ARAB SENATE.

CAIRO, November 16th.

The Grand Sheriff of Mecca has issued a decree establishing an Arab Senate at Hejaz under the presidency of Sheikh Mohamed Sheikh.

ROYAL WEDDING.

LONDON, November 16th.

Prince George of Battenburg and Countess Nade Torby, daughter of Grand Duke Michael of Russia, were married to-day.

WHEAT FROM INDIA.

TO BRITAIN, FRANCE AND INDIA.

LONDON, November 16th.

The Wheat Commission has arranged with the Indian Government's sanction, to export 400,000 tons of wheat to Britain, France and Italy for shipment in November, December and January.

DEATH OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR.

LONDON, November 16th.

The death is announced of Count Tschirschky, German Ambassador at Vienna, whose diplomacy was chiefly responsible for the war.

THE NIGERIAN SALE.

LONDON, November 16th.

Nearly £300,000 sterling have been realised on the first day of the Nigerian Sale.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONGKONG AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE QUESTION OF ENEMY TRADE MARKS.

LONDON, November 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, announced that the Governor of Hongkong has been instructed to place enemy trade marks under Government control till the end of the war, as owing to local conditions the trade marks could not be sold.

He had also asked the Governor to report regarding the liquidation of enemy firms. The balance of the proceeds after liquidation would remain in the hands of the Government. The ultimate disposal of the balance would not be settled till peace had been restored, and would presumably depend upon the action of the enemy with regard to Allied private property in enemy countries.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

LONDON, November 14th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna stated that there was no evidence that the relations between the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Deutsche Asiatische Bank prejudiced British interests and prestige in the Far East. The service of Chinese Government Loans benefited the British bank and the British bondholder, and an alteration in the present arrangement would probably benefit German, and injure British, interests.

LATEST CABLES.

NEW G. C. M.

LONDON, November 16th.

Colonel Sir Arthur McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, has had conferred on him the decoration of the Grand Cross of St. Michael.

BRITAIN AND ENEMY SUBMARINES.

SUCCESSFUL METHODS OF DESTRUCTION.

LONDON, November 16th.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Crewe stated that the Admiralty had been exceedingly successful in destroying enemy submarines. He added that it was a mistake to suppose that success had not been attained in dealing with those of the latest pattern. The British blockade had become more and more effective as the months passed.

AUSTRALIAN MATTERS.

RE-CONSTITUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

MELBOURNE, November 16th.

The re-constitution of Parliament was due to the Federal Parliament Labour caucus split. The Defence and the Navy portfolios are unchanged.

A new party with the title "Official Labour Party" has been formed, composed of 19 Senators and 24 Representatives. There are now three parties of Representatives, none of them able to govern alone.

Mr. Hughes is calling a Conference of those interested in the coal strike.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

COLONEL SAM HUGHES' RESIGNATION.

OTTAWA, November 16th.

Colonel Sam Hughes' resignation was made at the request of Mr. Borden, who considered that *inter alia* the Colonel was assuming functions exercisable only by the Government collectively.

The ex-Minister declares that there are other reasons, but says he will continue military work, especially recruiting.

NEW INDIAN MILITARY SECRETARY.

LONDON, November 16th.

Mr. Chamberlain has appointed Major General Sir Vaughan Cox Military Secretary at the India Office, in succession to General Sir Edmund George Barrow, whose tenure of the appointment expires under the age limit in January.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"ARABIA'S" PASSENGERS IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 16th.

Thirty of the passengers on the *Arabia* have arrived in London.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITAIN'S FOOD PROBLEM.

COMPARED WITH AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, November 15th.

In the House of Commons, during a debate on the food question, Mr. Runciman stated that the strain upon Britain in 1917 would be primarily as regards food, but the strain in this respect on Austria and Germany would be severer. He foreshadowed drastic action against the use of sugar for luxurious purposes and for the preventing of unreasonable profit-making on potatoes; and also the appointment of a Food Controller who would co-ordinate the activities of the departments and committees on the subject.

Mr. Runciman stated that to-morrow an Order-in-Council would enable the Government to proceed against persons who wasted or destroyed food, and this would prevent some farmers from giving milk to pigs. The Government would decide which articles of food should and which should not be used, and would also have power as regards the sale and distribution of those articles and as regards market operations, preventing "cornering," like the recent attempt in the tea market.

LATEST CABLES.

Continuing, Mr. Runciman said British shipping losses since the war started had been two and a quarter million tons and he saw no reason why they should not produce half a million tons in the six months ending December. The Government were largely buying Australian wheat and giving wheat shipping assistance to France and Italy. The War Office would specially consider the demand for labour by English farmers who were planting wheat.

Sir Edward Carson said the House had expected even more drastic proposals.

Mr. Wardle, representing the Labourites, welcomed the proposals, but criticised the Government for not organising the food supplies earlier.

Mr. Collins demanded drastic treatment of the drink question.

Mr. Bathurst thought the proposals would terrorise Germany more than anything since military compulsion. He suggested the prohibition of the baking of fancy bread, cakes and puddings.

Mr. Chiozza Money urged that shipping be rigidly restricted to the transport of food and other necessities.

Mr. Runciman said the new food-stuff regulations would be peculiarly applicable to flour. Whole white flour would not be milled in future, but much so-called offal would be retained.

The debate was ultimately adjourned. The scheme has been most favourably received.

EARLIER CABLES.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF INDIA.

LONDON, November 14th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he was communicating with the Viceroy regarding the possibility of further developing the military resources of India voluntarily.

FUTURE OF POLAND.

RUSSIA TAKES STRONG STAND.

PETERSBURG, November 15th.

Russia has protested against the Austro-German Proclamation regarding Poland, contending that it violates the International Convention signed by the Central Powers, and is therefore null and void.

Russia reaffirms that Poland is still a part of Russia, and says the Polish members of the Council of Empire and of the Duma are strongly opposing the Austro-German plan, declaring that it constitutes the Prussianisation of Poland.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

CONDITION FAR FROM SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, November 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that there was every reason of fear that the condition of the British prisoners in Turkey was far from satisfactory, the mortality in many cases being heavy.

Mr. Hope added that the Government had obtained information regarding 1,923 of the 12,530 Kut prisoners, while news of 764 of the others had been received privately. The Turks strenuously opposed visits by American officials to the prisoners, and the Government had again called the attention of the United States to the extreme urgency of the case.

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

"NO GREATER OUTRAGE AGAINST CIVILISATION."

LONDON, November 15th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the deportations from Belgium were a most grave matter. There had been no greater outrage committed against civilisation, even by Germany.

Britain would support any representations made by Belgium.

BRITISH AIRMEN.

RAID ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND.

LONDON, November 15th.

The Admiralty announces that squadrons of naval aeroplanes and seaplanes heavily bombarded the harbours and submarine shelters at Zeebrugge and Ostend this morning, securing direct hits on an *atelier de la marine*, and in close proximity to a power station, a large fire, probably at a petrol store, was caused. All the machines returned.

INDIGO IN INDIA.

LONDON, November 14th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the indigo investigation in India, if successful, would provide a remedy for the marketing of indigo in an unsuitable form, which was the main reason for the investigation.

CAIRO AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

CAIRO, November 15th.

It is officially announced that 14 people were killed and 25 injured in the recent air raid, of whom four of those killed and four of the injured were Europeans.

ANOTHER AIR RAID IN EGYPT.

LONDON, November 15th.

An official message from Egypt states that a further air attack was made on Magsaba last night. Four hundred pounds of explosives were dropped on an enemy camp and storehouses, doing considerable damage.

All the machines returned safely.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

LONDON, November 15th.

In the House of Commons, the Rhodes Scholarships Bill was read a third time.

BRITISH MERCANTILE LOSSES.

LONDON, November 15th.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara stated that the net loss in British steamers of over one thousand tons during the war, from all causes, to September 30th last, was only slightly over two and a half per cent.

A CLEVER GERMAN TRICK.

A traveller from Germany stated that he had heard from a man from Brussels that England was suffering greatly from the Zeppelin raids, and that the Houses of Parliament and London Docks had been destroyed. When asked where he had heard that, he stated that he had read it in the *Daily Mail*. Inquiries elicited the statement that the German authorities reproduce the *Daily Mail* so closely that it is difficult to distinguish it from the original. It is filled with "faked" news, and copies are surreptitiously circulated among the Belgians. Under the regulations they are not allowed to receive any papers from England, and they therefore hide the copies from the authorities, who know all the time that their edition of the *Daily Mail* is being read. The population of Brussels are, therefore, in a state of great ignorance as to the real condition of affairs.



Yet in the game-Sargol makes Pony, Peorish People Plump and Popular
SARGOL, the concentrated food that puts on good, healthy flesh, sometimes at the rate of a pound a day, builds up the thin and weak, brings back the rosy blush of health, rounds out the skinny, scrawny figures to lines of beauty and plumpness, does it easily, quickly and effectively.

You don't understand it? Well, to tell the truth, neither do we. But after a long series of costly experiments we have produced a combination of tissue building elements, which have performed wonders in making thin people plump and fat.

Sargol was made to put flesh on thin folks, but we don't understand one-half the other remarkable things it does for the thin and undeveloped, the pale and the weak, the dull and the listless. It is not a drug nor a stimulant, but can be best classed as a concentrated food with high tissue-building qualities. A food that creates rich, red blood, builds brain and brawn, hardens flabby muscles and makes even a confirmed dyspeptic "sit up and take notice." In building tissue it has a higher value than good beefsteak or eggs.

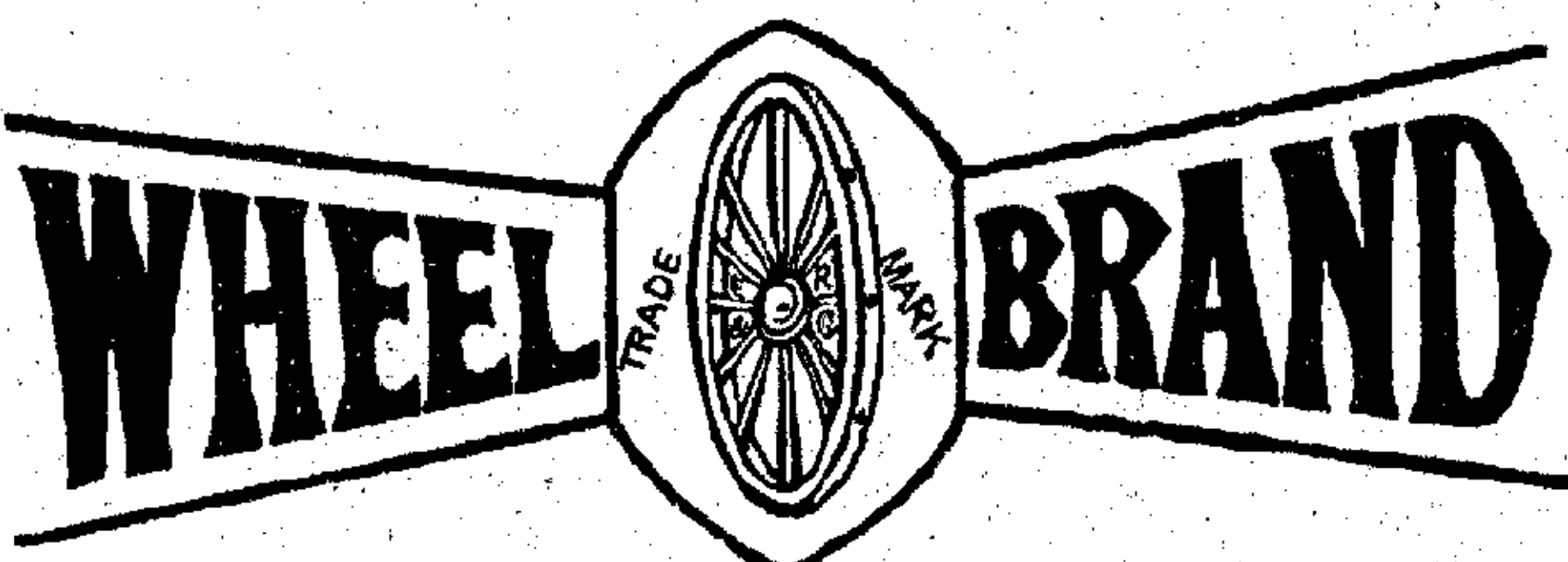
Sargol helps you to assimilate your food, to get the utmost good out of every mouthful. Take it with your meals for a few days, the test will tell. See how your digestion has improved, how the blue melancholy feeling goes, how good your meals taste.

A few days more and you begin to take on flesh. You look better, act better, you can do more, do it quicker and easier. Your friend slaps you on the shoulder and says: "Hello, Bill, you're looking fine, never saw you looking better."

But you don't need to be told this. You know it yourself. You know you are gaining weight, feeling more fit than you have felt for years.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., THE PHARMACY,
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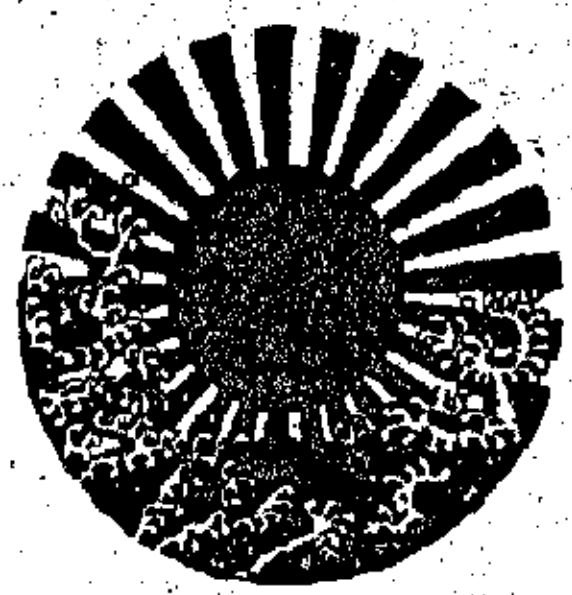
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shooting spasms, or steady, dull aches,
over the eyes, in the back of the head, at
the base of the brain or in the temples,
quickly succumb to the soothing influence
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LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

Every minute you suffer from a head-
ache is lost from your life of usefulness
or enjoyment—a most unnecessary waste
since all kinds of headaches and
neuralgia, all external aches and pains
can be quickly relieved and finally cured
by simply rubbing in a little of this
great external remedy. It's sure—it's
quick. Ask any one who has tried it.
Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

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GERMAN FOOD SOURCES.

THE NEW HARVEST.

A study of the economic situation in Germany during August, based on trust-
worthy information, shows that the
successful progress of the Allies on every
front, which cannot be entirely hidden
from the German people, and the
economic and military effect of
Rumania's entry into the war have
produced signs of depression which not
even the appointment of Hindenburg
could dissipate. The Austrian deficits,
too, are known, and the tone of the Press
is significant of a great revulsion of feel-
ing from the former blind confidence in
victory.

Information obtained by our diplomatic
and Consular representatives in the
countries bordering on Germany confirms
the reports received from other sources
of the growing scarcity of food, the
spread of discontent, and the frequent
occurrence of rioting. The well-known
economist, R. Calwer, has published a
protest against the exaggerated optimism
of the War Food Ministry in regard to
the effect of war feeding on the public
health. He maintains that in the large
towns and the industrial districts the
rationed food does not provide the body
with sufficient albumen, and that if
this is continued the effects will be serious.

A Dane, who has lived for several years
in Berlin, writes that "the spirit of the
people is sinking rapidly, and the public
begin to lose faith in the final victory."
A Swedish teacher of strongly pro-Ger-
man sympathies recently admitted, in
conversation with a member of our Legation
at Stockholm, that the effects of
under-feeding could clearly be discerned
in the appearance of the people in Ger-
many and that the distress in the manu-
facturing districts of Westphalia was
appalling.

From the economic point of view, the
entry of Rumania into the war was a
matter of the greatest importance. Up to
the end of 1915 difficulties of transport
limited Rumania's supplies to the enemy
countries, but after January of this year
they assumed large proportions. In
December, 1915, the Central Powers made
a contract with the Rumanian Central
Export Company for 500,000 tons of grain
and pulse, delivery of which was com-
pleted by the beginning of April. Last
March a second contract was made for
1,000,000 tons of maize and 400,000 tons
of other kinds of grain, of which amount
Germany was to receive 60 per cent. and
Austria 40 per cent.

In addition there were many smaller
contracts. The export of cattle, meat,
and fat to Austria-Hungary reached such
dimensions as to cause a serious deficiency
in Rumania itself and force the Govern-
ment to institute meatless days. More-
over, in the first week of August, an
agreement was signed for the purchase of
all the available supplies of this year's
barley and peas by the Central Powers.
All these supplies have now been stopped,
and Germany has also lost her principal
source of supply of mineral oils. In
addition, the supplies from and through
Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden
have been reduced by the measures taken
by the Allies.

THIS YEAR'S CROPS.

The Germans try to maintain that the
stoppage of Rumanian supplies will be
more than counter-balanced by the
increased yield of this year's harvest. It
is true that, in spite of bad weather, the
crops have not suffered to the extent
expected, and the harvest is certainly
better than the very bad one last year,
but, at best, the yield is not more than
a good average one. There is no ground
for believing that Germany has been
favoured with "record" crops; indeed,
there are sound reasons for saying that
they are below the average. The reserves
of cereals over from last year's harvest
are practically exhausted.

The prospects of the potato crops are
not so good as last year. Owing to the
miscalculations of the authorities in
regard to the distribution of the early
potatoes quantities of potatoes were
allowed to rot; and the ticket system,
which has been suspended, had to be
introduced again. A ration of 1 lb. of
potatoes a day has been established for the
rest of the year—an entirely inadequate
allowance in present circumstances. The
sugar beets are said to be backward, and
sugar has become practically unobtain-
able.

A system of uniform rationing of meat
throughout the whole Empire has been
introduced, allowing 1 lb. of meat with
bone weekly to every adult German, and
half that amount for children, but even
this is not guaranteed. The supply of
cattle and pigs grows less and less, and
there seems no prospect that the coming
months will bring more ample rations of
meat. Milk is to all intents and purposes
available only for mothers, children, and
sick persons; others have to be content
with skimmed milk.—Times.

GROWING DISTRESS IN BELGIUM.

In consequence of the disgraceful
requisitions of the Germans, famine is at
the doors of Belgium (says The Times
Correspondent at Lausanne). Meat is
unobtainable, butter very scarce, and
potatoes so essential for nourishing the
population have not been seen for some
time. The want of provisions is making
itself more and more felt, and prices are
becoming impossible. Here are some of
the official figures:—Coffee, 7s. 6d. a lb.;
sugar, 3s.; chocolate, 10s.; cocoa, 12s. 6d.
Soft soap, which before the war was sold
at 3d. for 2 lb., now costs 6s. 3d.

Potatoes have become very scarce and can
only be obtained in small quantities. The
almost total disappearance of sea fish and
the excessive cost of meat have made
mussels popular as food.

The object of the Germans in starving
the population is without doubt to induce
them to demand peace. German agents
are striving to throw upon Great Britain
and upon the blockade the entire
responsibility for the situation.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

£3,132,000,000 TO THE END OF THIS
YEAR.

SIR E. CARSON ON THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

In Committee of Supply, on October
11th, Mr. Asquith moved a Supplement-
ary Vote of Credit for £300,000,000 for
the purpose of the war.

Mr. Asquith, who was received with
cheers, said:—The vote which I am about
to propose is the fourth presented to the
House of Commons for the services of the
financial year 1918-1919. The aggregate
since the outbreak of the war, sanctioned
by 12 Votes, amounts to £3,132,000,000.

It is difficult, of course, to grasp the
meaning of such a stupendous total, but
it may perhaps make its significance
clearer if the Committee is told that since
the outbreak of the war Parliament has
been asked to vote in Votes of Credit alone,
without taking into account peace ex-
penditure or Debt charges, a sum which
is rather more than the aggregate of
national expenditure for the 20 years
which preceded the war—the years 1894-
1913—a period which included the South
African War.

OUR FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

One of the greatest of our political
writers and thinkers, Edmund Burke,
under conditions less strenuous and exact-
ing than these, used words in his observa-
tions on the late state of the nation which
seem to me not inappropriate to-day.
He said, speaking of the attack of some
critic of the Administration of the day:—
"He sees nothing but the burden. I can
perceive the burden as well as he; but I
cannot avoid contemplating also the
strength which supports it. From this,"
said Burke, "I draw the most comfort-
able assurance for the future vigour and
ample resources of this great country."
(Cheers.)

Loans to Allies and Dominions, for
the whole period from April 1st to
October 7th, amount to £253,000,000. In
this respect I ought to tell the House ex-
perience shows that we are exceeding the
Budget estimate. If this item goes on
at the present rate, £439,000,000, which
was the sum the Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer put down under that head in his
Budget estimate, will be very substantial-
ly exceeded. I should like to say here
that there is no part of our expenditure
in these Votes of Credit which is of more
importance to the Allied cause than that
which falls under this head. (Cheers.)
We have no selfish interest in the
matter. We are not profiting by it.
Some people think we are. We are not.
We are supplying what nobody else could
supply. (Cheers.) We are supply-
ing credits, the means of obtaining the
necessaries of war in America and else-
where to our comrades in arms, when
if we did not make this provision, would
be absolutely unobtainable under this head.
Although the expenditure under this head
is growing beyond the careful estimate of
the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is an
expenditure which I do not regret, and which
I do not think they will regret, and which
I am perfectly sure this House will not
ask the Government to curtail. (Cheers.)

On a daily basis of £5,000,000, a Vote
for £300,000,000 will be sufficient to carry
on the public services for the purposes of
the war, apart from any unexpected
development, for 60 days—that is to say,
till Christmas.

In other respects the Vote of Credit
follows the precedent of all previous
Votes, with one exception—namely, that
it makes provision for additional allow-
ances already announced which the Gov-
ernment have agreed to grant to old-age
pensioners who are suffering special hard-
ship due to the high price of food and
other conditions arising out of the war.
(Cheers, hear.)

After reviewing the situation in the
various theatres of the war and the close
co-operation of the Allies, the Prime
Minister proceeded:—I wish I could add
Greece—Greece, with her imperishable re-
cord of stubborn and victorious resistance
to the inrush of barbarism and tyranny,
Greece, whose fortunes and liberties we
have been for the best part of a century
the staunch protectors. I can only say that
even now, wisely guided and governed,
Greece may yet take a worthy part on the
side to which she is committed by all that
is great and glorious in the traditions of
her past. (Cheers.) Do not let us forget
that our Ally, the oldest Ally we have
in the world, the Republic of Portu-
gal, whose activity has from the very
first been staunch to her alliance with us
and to the cause of the Triple Entente,
has rendered most conspicuous and glori-
ous service. (Cheers, hear.)

NO PATCHED-UP PEACE.

I was going to say, in my judgment
and in the judgment of his Majesty's
Government, this is not the moment, and
I think it follows from the survey I have
given, for faltering purpose or wavering
counsel. War is, as we now know too
well, terrible in its waste of life, justified
only by the greatness of its cause. That
greatness is measured not merely by the
costliness of the sacrifices which the
nation is ready to incur, but more by the
worthiness of the end for which the sacri-
fices are poured out. The strain which
the war imposes on ourselves and our
Allies, the hardships which we freely
admit it involves to some of those who
are not directly concerned in the struggle,
the upheaval of trade, the devastation of
territory, the loss of irreplaceable lives;
this long and sombre procession of cruelty
and suffering, lighted up as it is by death-
less examples of heroism and chivalry,
cannot be allowed to end in some patched-
up, precarious, disavowing compromise,
masquerading under the name of peace.
(Loud cheers.) No one desires to prolong
for a single unnecessary day the tragic
spectacle of bloodshed and destruction,
but we owe it to those who have given
their lives for us in the flower of their
youth, in the hope and promise of the
future, that their supreme sacrifice shall
not be in vain. The ends of the Allies
are well known; they have been frequently
and precisely stated. They are not selfish
ends, they are not vindictive ends, but
they require that there should be adequate
reparation for the past, and adequate
security for the future. On their achieve-
ment we in this country honestly believe
depends the best hopes of humanity. For
them we have given—we are giving—what
we can least afford to give—without stint,
without regret, but only as the price by

which the world will purchase and surely
hold in the years to come, protection for
the weak, supremacy of right over force,
free development under equal conditions,
and each in accordance with its own
genius, of all the States, great or small,
which build up the family of civilized
mankind. (Prolonged cheers.)

SIR E. CARSON, after making a very graceful and sympathetic refer- ence to the heavy loss which the Prime Minister had suffered in the loss of his son, Raymond, at the front, proceeded:—I desire to say that we all feel great pride in the announce- ment that the Prime Minister has made, and that we have read from time to time of the conduct of our troops at the front, in Flanders, and in France. These opera- tions have demonstrated that we need have no fear whatever for the valour, the courage, the persistence, and the success of our new armies. (Cheers.) They have been tried against the best German trained troops, and they have been found superior.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

I am bound to say that, following as
well as I can the operations in the
Balkans, there seems to be some ground
for anxiety upon our part. I am, of
course, glad and thankful, as the Prime
Minister himself said, that the Ruma-
nians have come in. Yes, sir, but
those who are watching events must have
considerable anxiety as to whether the
Germans had not, as their policy the
crushing of the Rumanians. That, in
my opinion, would be a great disaster.
To have consolidated Balkan States
under the heels of the Germans and in
their possession at a time when peace
proposals may be put forward would
seem to me to add great difficulties to the
acceptance for a moment of any of the
proposals that may be made. I think it
is right that this country should turn
its attention to the fact which is now
patent and has been patent for a long
time, that the aggression of the German
Government is not directed merely
towards Europe, but is also directed
towards the Balkans with a view to
ultimate aggression in the East where
we are so deeply concerned. That is a
matter which ought never to be left out
of consideration for a moment in con-
sidering the various operations which
we are driven to undertake.

The reason I go into that is this: We
have had the progressive operations on
the Somme going on since July 1st. I
think the Prime Minister said that as a
result of the three months' operations
we have won seven miles on a front of
nine. We all know we have won that
after great gallantry, but also at con-
siderable cost, and there is a very chaf-
fing our eyes to that fact, because it is
a fact patent from day to day and patent
to the whole world. Let us reflect what
that means. We are going on, as the
Secretary of State for War in his very
familiar interview with the American
Press (cheers) told us the other day—
we are going on with a fight to a finish.
What that may mean no man can tell;
but, counting the cost of what we have
done in the three months and the pro-
gress we have made, and allowing, of
course, for the operations as a whole—
the relief of Verdun, the help that we
have given to Italy, and the help that
we have given to Russia—and also allow-
ing for the demobilization to a certain
extent of the German troops, it is no
use concealing either from ourselves or
from the country that we have still be-
fore us a Herculean task in bringing
about the ultimate victory which the
whole nation is determined that we shall
gain.

OUR RESERVE OF MAN-POWER.

The reason I go in any detail into
that is because I want to ask the Sec-
retary of State for War, if he speaks in
this debate, can he give us the necessary
assurances about the reserve of our man-
power? (Cheers.) That is the most
vital question at the present moment in
the whole conduct of this war. If
changes have to be made—my own im-
pression is that changes will have to be
made—in the procuring of further man-
power to carry this contest to the end,
for Heaven's sake let us have it in time,
and let us not again during this war at
any period have it said that we would
have to contemplate the stoppage of any
operation that is necessary by reason of
our not having in time procured for
ourselves the necessary number of men in
reserve. There is no man in this coun-
try who gives adherence to the policy laid
down by the Prime Minister and to that
laid down by the Secretary of State
for War who does not know and realize
that we must be prepared to make far
more sacrifices than we have done hitherto
and to put the country and the country's
trade necessarily to far greater incon-
venience than either we or anybody else
has suffered in the past. Therefore I
should be glad if we could have assu-
rances upon this point. I can only say
that the whole House has listened to the
final passages of the Prime Minister's
speech with very great satisfaction.
(Cheers.) I believe his speech will ring
with a new and real energy through the
country to-morrow (cheers) for I believe
with him that every sacrifice we make
in the trenches is a clear call from the
trenches to us to do more and more.
(Cheers.) More and more we will do
(cheers), and we welcome every state-
ment by the Government which shows
that, as the battle advances, they are
more and more determined and are
increasingly energetic in letting the
Germans know that nothing that can
happen or nothing that can be done
will ever divert us from the goal that we
have placed before us. (Cheers.)

LABOUR SATISFACTION.

Mr. Wardle (Lab.), said that not the
whole of his colleagues in the Labour
Party were at one, but speaking for the
majority of the party, he could say that
the Government had their support in
the fullest measure in carrying the war
to a final and successful conclusion.
(Cheers.) There was not one of the ob-
jects the Prime Minister had set forth
that day with which they were not in the
heartiest and most complete sympathy,

though there might be some slight
difference with regard to methods.
Whatever the cost of the war might be
the burden must be borne, because it
was incurred in a worthy cause; and the
majority of his colleagues would support
the Vote of Credit.

THE WASTE OF MONEY.

Mr. Houston (U.), while supporting
the Vote, said the Committee were en-
titled to know that the money to be
voted was not to be wasted as money had
been in the past. The Chancellor of the
Exchequer must insist that there should
be no more contract and Imlico scandals,
and no more of that horrible waste of
tonnage to which he had frequently
directed attention. Men, money, and
munitions were needed, and the supplies
were interdependent. Money could not
be raised unless the trade and industries
of the country were maintained. At pre-
sent men were being taken wastefully
from the mercantile marine, and the
scourings of neutral nations had to be
employed as crews, while some of our
transporters were manned by American
sailors. Since the beginning of the war,
after allowing for such new tonnage as
had been built, British gross mercantile
tonnage had decreased by 4,000,000 tons,
while one of our Allies had added to its
tonnage. It was impossible to continue
to take for the Army men who were
engaged in commerce and industry.
Some of the finest fighting material in
the world could be obtained from India
and Africa without compulsion.

Sir M. Levy (L.), called attention to
recent revelations in regard to the Army
Clothing Department, and asked for an
assurance that steps should be taken at
once to make impossible a repetition of
the scandal in the future. His appeal
was that the spending Departments
should be placed in the hands of men of
business experience. In the past they
had not had a business man spending
the taxpayers' money, and because of
that thousands of pounds had been
wasted. Incompetent military men were
not the right men to have at the head
of great business concerns. When organi-
zations under the War Office broke down
it was no excuse to say that they were
at war and that patience must be exercised.

Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the
organization at Imlico was by no means
satisfactory. He added: Two committees
have inquired into the matter, and there
has been an investigation conducted in
Court in the course of which some very
severe observations were made by one of
His Majesty's Judges. As a result very
largely of the report of those committees
and of what my hon. friends have done,
a very complete change has been made in
that Department. We have placed a new
head over that particular branch, a very
able business man. He is entering into
the matter with great zeal. It is too
early to indicate the results. My hon.
friend knows perfectly well that it will
take some time to put matters right;
but I have no doubt that in a very short
time I shall be able to tell the House
that this very important branch of the
War Office service has been placed upon
a footing which will be satisfactory to
every business man in the country. In
reply to one observation which he made
on the Quartermaster-General's Depart-
ment I am bound to say that it is a very
difficult Department; it has had to im-
prove largely upon a very narrow
foundation; it has to deal with huge
and gigantic enterprises, spending scores—
I am not sure that I ought not to say
hundreds—of millions a year, whereas
before the war it spent only a few
millions. In those conditions any De-
partment would be liable to make mis-
takes. At the same time I think it will
be admitted that never in any history in
any country has an Army been better
fed, better clothed and looked after than
our Army has been, and I think it right,
when there has been criticism passed
upon the Quartermaster-General's De-
partment, that this should be stated
publicly in this House. I think it right
to state also that since the Quar-
termaster-General has taken over the
administration of affairs in Mesopotamia
there has been already a considerable im-
provement, which is largely due to the
energy and interest that he has thrown
into the work of organization.

Sir M. Levy explained that he had
not made the slightest imputation upon
the Quartermaster-General, who was an
extremely able man, but unfortunately
had some incompetent men under him.

WAR NEWS.

NATURALISATION CERTIFICATES.

The London Gazette last month notified
the granting of fifty-eight naturalisation
certificates. These cases were made up
as follows:—

Americans	3
Dutch	3
Germans	11
Norwegians	2
Swedish	2
Danish	5
French	2
Italians	5
Russians	16
Swiss	4
Other nationalities	5
Ten of the eleven Germans are British- born widows.	

GERMANY'S HATRED-LEAGUE.

"ENGLAND IS HELL: ITS PEOPLE ARE ALL
DEVILS!"

A new political organisation has made
its appearance in Germany. This is the
People's Committee for the Rapid
Defeat of England, which desires to con-
vince the German High Command that
Germany's strength must be concentrated
against England.

Its lectures, now travelling the coun-
try, are trying to revive the "Gott strafe
England!" feeling. Their lectures are
recitals of England's crimes, past and
present. At a meeting held in Berlin, at
the Loewenbrau Beerhouse, before an
immense audience, on September 20th, the
principal speaker, Dr. Traub, said:—
"England is hell! Its inhabitants are
all devils. Its politicians are scound-
rels. Its warriors are cowards. Down
with England!"—Wireless News.

THE LLOYD GEORGE INTERVIEW.

CRITICISM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A STINGING RETORT.

Mr. Holt (L.) drew attention to the "interview" which the Secretary for War recently gave to a representative of the American Press. One could not help wondering how it came about that the Secretary for War gave the interview at all. The duties of the particular Department really concerned with the subject matter of the interview were in the hands of two noble lords, who, in the opinion of the House and the country, were singularly fitted by ability and discretion to carry out the duties of their office properly. He complained of the reference of the Secretary for War to the British soldier carrying on this war in the character of a sporting animal. He was, as said, a game dog. (Cheers.) Another expression used was that we were fighting to a finish—to a knock-out. (Cheers.) In point of fact our men went into this war, not like sporting dogs or gladiators, but as Christian warriors fighting in a great and sacred cause. We had embarked on this war in the firm conviction that by war alone was it possible to accomplish a very sacred duty. War was a hateful way of accomplishing that duty, and ought not to be persisted in five minutes longer than was necessary. The Colonial Secretary on November 15th last year asked whether anybody supposed we would not all jump at the earliest opportunity of ending the war, provided it could be done in a way consistent with the honour and safety of the country. There were terms in the "interview" which appeared to him to be in contradiction to that sentiment. The right hon. gentleman had said the Germans were "squealing"—presumably for peace. He was not sure the expression was accurate; but if we had reduced the Germans to that condition, why taunt them with it? Let us rather see if we could not take steps to accept their disinclination to go on. We were to fight to a finish. Surely the finish had come when the enemy was ready to concede the objects for which we entered upon the war. He subscribed to the Prime Minister's statement of our objects in the war, including the statement that our end would not be attained "until the military domination of Prussia has been wholly and entirely destroyed." But surely Prussian militarism would be crushed when the German Empire was made to see that it did not pay, when they discovered that by the brutal use of armed force Germany was unable to obtain that which was not justly hers. If peace could be made to-morrow on terms conceding the objects for which we entered upon the war and insisting that Germany should enter a league of peace of nations, Allies, enemies, and neutrals, surely Prussian militarism would have been effectually crushed as anyone could desire. He hoped we should be ready to welcome anyone from the Old World or the New who could come to us with a message of peace and show that it was possible by peaceful diplomacy to attain the great objects for which great sacrifices had been made.

MINISTERIAL DECLARATIONS IDENTICAL.

Mr. Lloyd George—I confess that the first part of the speech of the hon. member for the Hexham Division (Mr. Holt) seems absolutely inconsistent with the latter part. He approves of the Prime Minister's declaration that no peace should be made unless conditions of a very thorough and drastic character have first been established, and that the end for which we are fighting shall have been attained. But, if I may say so, I think the second part of his speech was more sincere from his point of view. I think it indicates the real meaning and purpose for which the hon. gentleman made his speech here to-day. His objection to my interview was not to its language, not even, perhaps, though there might be something in that, to the fact that I said it; what he objects to is that the whole pith and purport of that interview is that we are not going to give in until we have crushed Prussian militarism. (Cheers.)

I should like to know what his objection. My declaration was this—that we should tolerate no intervention until Prussian military despotism is broken beyond repair. What is the declaration of the Prime Minister? "We shall not make peace until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed." I say "broken beyond repair"; the Prime Minister says, "It must be wholly destroyed." What is the difference? (Cheers.) I simply elaborated in my own language the declaration which had been made by the Prime Minister, not once or twice, or three times, but repeatedly. And by the French Prime Minister a few weeks before in the great speech which he delivered in the French Chamber, and I can very well leave it with the brilliant peroration which the Prime Minister delivered to-day, which is a complete and authoritative answer to all those who have been trying to show that my statement was a declaration made without consulting my colleagues and speaking for myself alone. It is a pure invention, and I cannot believe that any of my colleagues would tell correspondents what had been said at a Cabinet meeting.

INTERVIEW A GERMAN TRIUMPH.

Now I come to the language: It was not a speech, it was not a letter; it was an interview. An interview is a public report of a private conversation. (Laughter.) Well, I do not know how my hon. friend speaks in private. Surely he does not address his friends in private as he speaks in an assembly; if he does, God help his friends. (Laughter.) So much for language. Now I come to the third point, which I think is the real objection of my hon. friend. It is not that the policy is wrong; the policy is that of the Prime Minister, which has been repeated over and over again. I almost repeated the very words which he used. The policy has been proclaimed time after time. I proclaimed no new policy. The objection is that it was done by me and should not have been done by me. True, I am a Cabinet Minister, and a Cabinet Minister is (Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE ALLIED DEMANDS ON GREECE.

PROMPT COMPLIANCE.

The following is the full list of the demands contained in the Note presented by Admiral Daring du Fournet, with which the Greek Government was required to comply by 1 o'clock on the afternoon of October 11th:—
The battleships *Kilkish* and *Lemnos* and the *Georgios Averoff* to remain at their moorings. Their breech-blocks, torpedoes, and munitions to be landed, and their crews and staffs reduced to one-third.
The vessels composing the light section of the fleet to be transferred to Keratinia with their present armaments.
All crews to be free to leave their vessels or to join their comrades.
The occupation by the Allies of the batteries and redoubts commanding the Salamis roadstead and channels.
The occupation of two of the forts commanding the Port of the Piræus and the disarmament of the other Piræus forts.
Officers of the Allies will be appointed to carry out the policing and control of the Port of the Piræus and to ensure the safety of the Allied Fleet.
Finally, in order to ensure the safety of the Eastern Army of the Entente Powers, officers of the Allies will be appointed to supervise the policing and working of the Greek railways.
The Government has replied that, while it considers it its duty to protest against the demands put forward, yet, in view of the shortness and definite character of the time limit allowed and the imperious necessities imposed by the circumstances, it submits to them.

ANOTHER CONSPIRACY FORESTALLED.

The following dispatch was received by *The Times* on October 10th from the same correspondent who has kept that journal accurately informed of recent developments in Greece:—
The presentation of the Note to the Greek Government by the French Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Fleet has not caused in Athens the emotion or surprise which might have been expected in ordinary circumstances. The removal from the Greek fleet of officers of known Entente sympathies and the substitution of others who profess anti-Entente ideas was a matter of common knowledge.
When this was followed recently by the beginning of a concentration in Thessaly in rear of the Allied Armies of troops, guns, stores, and material from Athens and elsewhere, it was generally understood that the governing powers of Greece would certainly provoke a counter-movement by the Allies to maintain the security of their forces on the Macedonian front.

It was too much to expect that the examples of Rupe and Kavala should so soon have been forgotten, and people are not surprised to learn from the French Admirals' Note that on this occasion precautionary measures are taken in time.
"The allusion in our Special Correspondent's message to the beginning of a concentration in Thessaly of troops, guns, and stores in the rear of the Allied Armies evidently indicates (says *The Times*) the reason for the Allied demand that the Piræus-Larissa railway should be placed under Allied control. The security of the Allied forces at Salonika required that this concentration of troops and war material should not, by some unfortunate Greek troops at Kavala, which were mysteriously "kidnapped" by the enemy.

ALL MEN WANTED UNDER 30.

At the Northamptonshire Appeal Tribunal sitting at Northampton, Capt. S. H. S. Cook, military representative, said that military representatives had been instructed to appeal against exemptions granted to men under 30 years of age. All fit men under 30, he added, must serve.

entitled even outside his Department to talk about the policy of the Government. It is the first time I have heard it laid down that a Cabinet Minister when he speaks is not to make a speech which is not strictly departmental. I am to talk about the Department of the Quartermaster-General—how to make breeches in Pimlico. (Laughter.) That is a topic which I am to speak upon, but I am never to travel outside my Department. But may I suggest that after all it is something to do with my Department whether there is going to be intervention, and by whom, and an arrest of the fight at the moment when we are gripping the enemy? (Cheers.) It is much more a military than a diplomatic matter. It is essentially a military matter. Intervention now would be a triumph for Germany—a military triumph, a war triumph. Intervention would be for us a military disaster. Has the Secretary for War no right to express an opinion on what would be a military disaster? That is what I did, and I do not withdraw a single syllable. (Loud cheers.) It was essential. I could tell the hon. member how timely it was. It was not merely the expression of my own opinion, but the expression of the opinion of the Cabinet, of the War Committee, and of our military advisers. It was the opinion of every Ally. (Cheers.)

MEN WHO HOWL WITH THE ENEMY.

I can understand men who conscientiously object to all war. I can understand men who say that you will never redeem humanity except by passive endurance of every evil. I can understand men, although I do not appreciate the strength of their arguments, who say they do not require courage on their part to say so. But what I cannot understand, what I cannot appreciate, and what I cannot respect is men who preface their speeches by saying they believe in the war, its origin, and its object, and who during the time the enemy was in the ascendant never said a word about peace, and then, the moment when our gallant troops are climbing through endurance and suffering up the path to ascendancy, begin to howl with the enemy. (Loud cheers.)

GERMAN PIRACY OF THE AMERICAN COAST.

DELIBERATE SINKING OF A NEUTRAL SHIP.

The crew of the Dutch steamer *Blommestein*, which was sunk by a submarine, arrived in New York on October 10th and were lodged in the Seamen's Institute pending their return to Holland on the first available steamer.
Mr. William Van Doorn, the general manager of the Holland-America Line, in a conversation with *The Times* New York correspondent said:—

"The whole matter is as simple as the action of the German submarine commander is incomprehensible. Here we have a Dutch ship carrying a cargo of grain owned, bought, and paid for by the Government of the Netherlands which the Germans have sunk deliberately and according to instructions. Testimony which is absolutely clear does not need amplification.

"The submarine fired a warning shot at the *Blommestein* at 5 o'clock in the evening and a few moments later the first officer, Johannes Klassen, put off in a small boat and was rowed to the submarine. He showed all the ship's papers to the commander of the submarine, who said merely, 'We are going to sink you; we give you 25 minutes to get the crew into the boats.' Klassen pointed out to the German commander that the *Blommestein* was a neutral ship, bound from an American port to a Dutch port with a cargo owned by and consigned to the Dutch Government. 'My instructions are,' the German commander rejoined, 'to sink your ship.'"

There was no more to be said. Klassen returned to the *Blommestein*, and a short afterwards the crew were taken on board the United States destroyer *Benham*. The Germans placed two bombs in the forward hold of the *Blommestein*, but failed to sink her. At 8 o'clock they apparently torpedoed her, for there was a loud explosion, and a few minutes later the ship sank.

The vessel was valued at about £200,000 and the cargo at £100,000. The cargo consisted as to 95 per cent. of grain, and as to 5 per cent. of motor-cars and accessories consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

TEMPER RISING IN HOLLAND.

It is impossible to exaggerate the indignation of the Dutch at the sinking of the *Blommestein* by a German submarine (says *The Times* special correspondent at Amsterdam). This small country, so long suffering under countless provocations, injuries, and insults from Germany, feels that the extreme limits of patience have been reached by the latest achievement of her powerful eastern neighbor.

The German commander's explanation that he had been instructed to sink all ships calling at British ports is regarded as the last straw. The German policy, however, is not new. It will be remembered that *The Times* stated on March 22nd that reports were current that Herr Ballin had informed two members of the Holland-America Line that it was Germany's policy to prevent all traffic between the United Kingdom and European countries, whether neutral or not. The Dutch Press only gives utterance to the national anger when it says, as the *Hollandsche* does to-day:—"What does the Dutch Government think of doing in reply to this serious threatening of our existence? We do not speak of the humiliation of our flag, or the outrage done to our merchant fleet." After referring to the destruction of the *Tubantia*, the *Palembang*, and the *Berkelrood*, the *Hollandsche* asks "if the Government will 'again shrug its shoulders,' and, with an extremely strong protest against Germany's arbitrary act, says:—

"Will the Government take no measures of reprisal against German property after this completely illegal and unjust attack on Netherlands property? Should we not, in order to be armed against every possibility, make a beginning by at least putting a few thousands of German spies over the frontier, thus preventing them from helping to consume the grain which escapes German submarines, and thus, too, showing that the Dutch will not accept everything complacently?"

The Socialist paper *Het Volk* says that it is impossible to regard the torpedoing of the *Blommestein* otherwise than as a hostile act towards both Holland and the United States.
According to the *Tyd*—which says that it receives the report from a German source which has previously furnished accurate information—German submarine action on the sea routes to American ports is based on a new system of supplies. Besides large submarines of a wholly new type, which can carry their own supplies for journeys lasting for weeks, submarines of old type can now operate far from their base, thanks to the employment of submarine supply vessels, built in the form of merchant ships, which can, furnish supplies at stated places and hours in mid-ocean.

GERMAN DEFENCE OF THE RAID.

A semi-official telegram from Berlin, referring to the activities of the *U-68*, says that the commercial war off the United States coast is being conducted according to the German prize regulations, which lay down that a merchant ship, after it has been held up and searched and the passengers placed in safety, may, under certain conditions, be sunk. These conditions are, for example, that the vessel is an enemy ship, or a neutral ship carrying contraband, and that the military situation excludes the possibility of taking the vessel to harbour as a prize.

In regard to the report that the American authorities fear that the submarine operations may be equivalent to a blockade because they are being carried

SUBMARINES IN NEUTRAL WATERS.

U.S. REPLY TO ALLIES.

The text of the United States Memorandum—which, it is understood, was dispatched before the submarine raid off the American coast—in reply to that of the Allies regarding the treatment of belligerent submarines in neutral ports contains the following essential passages:—

In the opinion of the Government of the United States the Allied Powers have not set forth any circumstances, nor is the Government of the United States at present aware of any circumstances, concerning the use of war or merchant submarines which would render the existing rules of international law inapplicable to them.

In view of this fact and of the notice and warning of the Allied Powers announced in their memoranda under acknowledgment it is incumbent on the Government of the United States to notify the Governments of France, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan that, so far as the treatment of either war or merchant submarines in American waters is concerned, the Government of the United States reserves its liberty of action in all respects and will treat such vessels as in its opinion becomes the action of a Power which may be said to have taken the first step towards establishing the principles of neutrality and which for over a century has maintained those principles in the traditional spirit and with the high sense of impartiality in which they were conceived.

In order, however, that there should be no misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States Government to the Allied Powers that it holds it to be the duty of belligerent Powers to distinguish between submarines of neutral and belligerent nationality, and that the responsibility for any conflict that may arise between belligerent warships and neutral submarines on account of the neglect of a belligerent so to distinguish between these classes of submarines must rest entirely upon the negligent Power.

MR. WILSON AND THE WAR.

U.S. READY TO FIGHT IN A JUST CAUSE.

President Wilson, in a speech at Omaha last month, declared that the United States was as ready to fight as any nation in the world, but the cause must be just and important. America had held off the present conflict not because she was not interested, not because she was indifferent, but because the part she wanted to play was different from that ordinarily played by a nation at war. The roots of the European conflict were still obscure and its objects had not been disclosed. Mr. Wilson continued:—

"When we exert force this nation will want to know what we are exerting it for. America's force should be held to fight not merely for the rights of property or national ambition. When you are asked are you not willing to fight, reply 'Yes,' but that you are waiting for something worth fighting for. You are looking for that sort of quarrel within the intricacies of which are written all the texts of the rights of man. You are looking for some cause that will elevate your spirit and not depress it, some cause in which it seems a glory to shed human blood if that be necessary, so that all the common compact of liberty can be sealed with the blood of free men."

In conclusion, the President wished the world to understand that the United States was ready to use all her forces to maintain the peace of mankind.

GERMAN MEDALS.

The curators of the British Museum have now a complete collection of Schenkens Medals issued in Germany to commemorate the greatest acts of savagery. The *Lusitania* Medal was the most popular one, although Germany's greatest official lie is that no such medal was ever struck. Another in the collection was issued to celebrate London's destruction by Zeppelins. An illustrated catalogue of all the medals struck in Germany was obtained from Berlin in January this year; the list then totalling fifteen.

out so near the American coast, the telegram says:—

"The German naval forces have a right to wage cruiser warfare in the open sea everywhere, and the territorial waters of neutral States are carefully respected. There can, of course, be no question of a blockade, because only enemy ships or neutral ships laden with contraband are held up, and the essence of a blockade lies in treating as prizes without consideration of flag or cargo all vessels making for the blockaded coast or leaving it."

The telegram appears to ignore altogether the case of the Dutch steamer *Blommestein*.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE SITUATION.

The situation created by the operations of submarines off Nantucket is dealt with in a drastic statement by Mr. Roosevelt, who says:—

"The time for an ostrich—an elocutionary ostrich—policy for the United States has passed. War stars at us from just beyond the three-mile limit, and we face it without a policy, plan, purpose, or preparation."

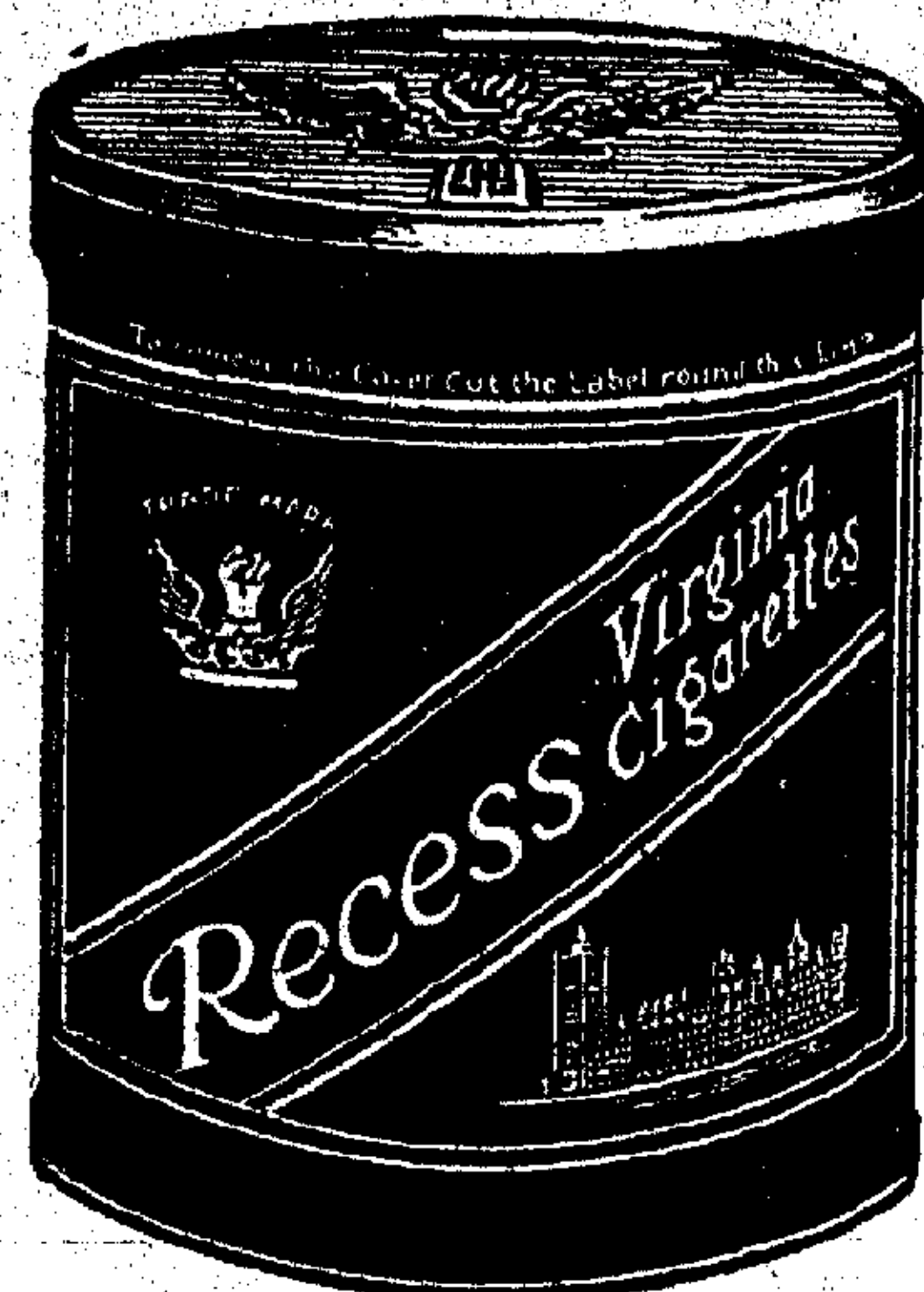
Germany's action Mr. Roosevelt attributes to the fact that Mr. Wilson, after declaring that the United States would stand as the champion of the rights of neutrals, "has deserted the neutral nations and left them leaderless and a prey to the belligerents."

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